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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/067,673	02/07/2002	Viktor Kaptelinin		7150

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Victor Kaptelinin  
Stipendiegrand 2F- 0101  
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SWEDEN

EXAMINER

HUYNH, BA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2179

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

1722

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/067,673

Applicant(s)

KAPTELININ, VIKTOR

Examiner

Ba Huynh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 February 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) *           | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.                                    |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 13, line 11: The phrase "the default direction" lacks clear antecedent basis.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US patent #6,738,084 (Kelly et al), in view of US patent #5,973,663 (Bates).

- As for claim 1: Kelly et al teach a computer implemented method and corresponding apparatus for displaying information in a window 30 on a display device, window 30 displays only part of its related information (6:24-26), comprising the steps/means for:  
  
providing a window 30 for displaying a portion of a document (6:24-26),

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providing scrollbar 40 for scrolling the window,  
displaying in window 30 a portion of the document,  
receiving a scroll initiate events (inherently included),  
marking the related information to identify the information of interest (as processed or unprocessed information, or distinguishing the rest of the window's related information as not processed information by the unmarked areas on the scrollbar),  
scrolling the window to a next portion of its related information (inherently included),  
providing visual clues 46, 48 directing user's attention to areas of the window which display processed information and not processed information (3:7-34; 6:32-55).

It is noted Kelly employ circle and box for marking displayed information, however fails to clearly teach marking the entire portion of displayed information. In the same field of providing visual clue in scrolling, Bates teaches marking the entire displayed portion of information (see explanation of figures 2, 3). It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Bates' teaching of marking the entire displayed portion of information to Kelly. Motivation of the combining is for identifying the portion of processed information.

- As for claims 2, 3, 11, 19, 20: Per Bates (4:51-54), the visual clue is disabled before a first predetermined amount of time (e.g., less than 20 seconds), and become apparent after a second predetermined time (e.g., more than 20 seconds). It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Bates' teaching of the time threshold to Kelly. Motivation of the combining

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is for distinguishing between the displaying of interested and un-interested information.

- As for claims 4, 21: In light of the combining, the processed and unprocessed information have different display attributes, which is accomplished by changing the display attributes of their foreground and background (Bates' figure 2. See also US patent applications 2002/0126154, figure 1; US patent 6,177,938, figure 11).
- As for claims 5-7: The visual clues changes with time and the degree of user interaction (see Bates' description of figure 2).
- As for claims 8, 22: In light of the combining, processed information portions are separated from unprocessed information portions by the highlighted or colored borders.
- As for claims 9, 23: In light of the combining, the displayed information are marked by a marker 46 on the information itself and a maker 48 on the scrollbar (See also Bates' figure 3; US patent applications 2002/0126154, figure 1; US patent 6,177,938, figure 11).
- As for claim 10: In light of the combining, the markers 46, 48 indicate the direction in which unprocessed information is located in the window relative to the makers (See also Bates' figure 3; US patent applications 2002/0126154, figure 1; US patent 6,177,938, figure 11).
- As for claims 12, 24: The markers are displayed responsive to detected scrolling input event, direction, scrolling increment (3:7-29; 6:32-55; 7:36 – 8:9; 11:17-40).

The location of the markers in the scrollbar and in the scrollbar slider provide a direction toward marked and unmarked portions of the information.

- As for claim 13: The window can be scrolled up, down, left, or right (Kelly's figure 6). The scrollable area is associated with the boundary of the document (default location). When the boundary of the document is reached as indicated by the slider at the end of the scroll bar, no further scrolling is available. This is equivalent to the disabling of the visual clues after the scrolling coincides with the default value.
- As for claim 14: In light of the combining, the displayed portion is defined as an effective rectangle area bordered by the window boundary.
- As for claim 15: It is inherently included in Kelly's teaching of scrolling that the document can be scrolled in line-by-line increment toward the top or bottom of the window, wherein the Y coordinate of the screen pointer is equal to the Y coordinate of the bottom/top of the effective area.
- As for claims 16, 25: A new displayed portion of the document can be defined as effective area by default and marked. It also inherently included that the user may define an effective area by using cursor input device.
- As for claims 17, 26: The user may specify the parameter of the visual clues. The parameters include time threshold, display attributes, etc... (Kelly's 9:40-49; Bates' 5:65 – 6:40).
- As for claim 18: Kelly et al teach a computer implemented method and corresponding apparatus for displaying information in a window 30 on a display device, window 30

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displays only part of its related information (6:24-26), comprising the steps/means for:

providing a window 30 for displaying a portion of a document (6:24-26),

providing scrollbar 40 for scrolling the window,

displaying in window 30 a portion of the document,

receiving a scroll initiate events (inherently included),

marking the related information to identify the information of interest (as processed or unprocessed information, or distinguishing the rest of the window's related information as not processed information by the unmarked areas on the scrollbar),

scrolling the window to a next portion of its related information (inherently included),

providing visual clues 46, 48 directing user's attention to areas of the window which display processed information and not processed information (3:7-34; 6:32-55). It is noted Kelly employ circle and box for marking displayed information, however fails to clearly teach marking the entire portion of displayed information. In the same field of providing visual clue in scrolling, Bates teaches marking the entire displayed portion of information (see explanation of figures 2, 3). It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Bates' teaching of marking the entire displayed portion of information to Kelly. Motivation of the combining is for identifying the portion of processed information. The window is resizable (Kelly's 6:5-7). It is inherently included that the markers remain after the window is resized.



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NOTE: The entire disclosures of the cited references should be considered. The cited references are in no way limited by the row and column citations above.

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ba Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 272-4138. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Primary Examiner  
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10/29/04

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